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• Rotvold, Oyvind
N-1346 Hvalstad (NO)

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(74) Representative:
Powell, Timothy John
Eric Potter Clarkson,
St. Mary's Court,
St. Mary's Gate
Nottingham NG1 1LE (GB)

(71) Applicant: METRONOR AS
1360 Nesbru (NO)

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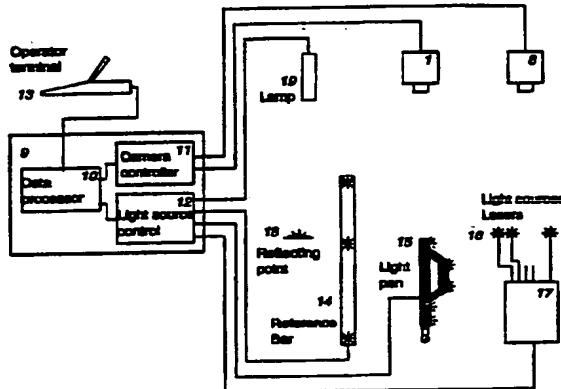
(72) Inventors:
• Pettersen, Alf
1346 Bjettum (NO)

(54) Method and system for geometry measurement

(57) There is disclosed a method for determining the position and/or orientation of a number of objects relative to each other. The method includes the steps of providing at least two cameras (1,8) and a probing tool (15), together with a network of help reference points constituted by active light sources (16), reflective points (18) or points of measurement determined by use of the probing tool. The help reference points can also be embodied as existing points or geometrical objects (14) whose position is known.

The method also includes a determination of the positions of selected elements of the points in the network relative to each other by using at least one of the cameras (1,8) to determine the location of a probing tool (15) in contact with the point. The camera positions are also determined. From these data, the positions of the selected objects relative to each other may also be determined.

Fig. 3



Description

The present invention relates to a method, as well as a system for determination of relative position and/or orientation of a number of points or geometrical objects as planes, lines, holes, cylinders or spheres, or combined objects as robot arms or other industrial production equipment, based on the use of one or multiple cameras based on electro optical sensors in combination to fixed mounted light sources, projected light spots, illuminated reflectors or probing tools having light sources or reflectors attached to it.

The present patent application describes a further development of the inventions described by the inventors in Norwegian patents 165 046, 164 946 and 169 799, as well as patent application 913994.

Norwegian patent 165 046 describes a system based on two high resolution electro optical cameras which are calibrated for angle measurements, methods for such calibration, a system for geometry measurements based on the cameras, as well as application of this system.

Norwegian patent 164 946 describes systems for measurements of points on a surface, by projecting a pattern of light spots onto the surface, and by determining the coordinates for these light spots by the use of electro optical sensors.

Norwegian patent 169 799 describes tools for marking points on a surface, to be measured by the use of electro optical cameras.

Norwegian patent application 913994 describes a system for measurement of spatial coordinates by the use of a single electro optical camera as well as tools having light source or reflecting points attached to it.

The system that is described in Norwegian patent 165 046 has limitations related to the fact that each individual point is registered simultaneously by two cameras. That leads to requirements for simultaneous free visibility in directions to both cameras. Furthermore the system is based on determination of the position of the cameras by a separate procedure before coordinate measurements can be started. The system accuracy is basically determined by the resolution of the sensor. This means that the accuracy is limited in large volumes.

The system described in Norwegian patent application 913994 functions essentially as a theodolite, in that spatial directions are determined with high accuracy. In addition the distance to the measurement tool is determined with moderate accuracy. As a stand alone system it gives limited accuracy in distance determination, which means that the number of possible applications is limited.

The use of a probing tool having light sources is known from WO-A-91/16598.

The present patent application describes a further development of method and means for coordinate measurement that gives full flexibility with respect to:

- the number of cameras,
- whether the cameras are calibrated for direction measurements or not,
- the methods used for marking the measurement points,
- where, and in how many positions the cameras are located during the measurement process,
- which methods that are used to relate the measurements to a selected coordinate system.

By the use of this further development full flexibility to optimize the system and the method with respect to the measurement task in question, and to questions like accuracy requirements and exterior limitations like visibility limitations is achieved.

Regarding applications, the system is competing to existing technology like theodolites and conventional photogrammetry, as well as mechanical coordinate measurement machines.

Coordinate measuring machines have strongly limited functionality, as they are not portable and have a limited measurement volume. Large machines are very expensive, have low accuracy, and require dedicated rooms due to the need for stability and temperature control.

Theodolites have significant limitations related to operator dependencies (in conventional instruments an operator is aiming towards the measurement point through the monocular of the theodolite), time consuming measurements, and to strong requirement for free visibility between the measurement point and the instrument. In addition theodolites must be levelled accurately.

Conventional photogrammetry is limited to the use of film based cameras. The measurement points are marked by attaching reflecting measurement elements called targets, to the object. It is not possible to measure geometrical objects like holes, planes, spheres, lines, etc. without marking these by the use of targets.

Calculation of spatial coordinates based on theodolite measurements or conventional photogrammetry is done by iterative methods. Both measurement methods are two dimensional, i.e. they give the direction towards the measurement points only. Estimated spatial coordinates for a number of the measurement points are needed as initial values for the iterative calculations. The system described in Norwegian patent application 913994 gives spatial coordinates, which gives sufficiently accurate initial values for the similar calculations related to the present method and system.

Figure 1 illustrates camera and imaging of a light spot on the sensor of the camera.

Figure 2 illustrates the principle of coordinate determination from the imaging of a common point in two or more cameras.

Figure 3 illustrates the configuration of a complete measurement system.

Norwegian patent no. 165 046 describes a fully automatic and accurately calibrated angle sensor based on a CCD camera. Such a camera 1, as shown in figure 1, comprises essentially a camera house 2, a lens unit 3, and a two dimensional sensor matrix 4. The lens unit is an objective with standard, spherical optics. The angle sensor is developed to measure the direction towards points being active light sources or points illuminated by active light sources. This gives a secure identification of the measurement points, and hence enables a fully automatic use, as well as gives a very high signal to noise ratio. High accuracy is furthermore ensured by the use of accurate procedure for calibration of the angle sensor. This is described in Norwegian patent 165 046.

The measurement principle is illustrated in figure 2. The coordinates for a number of points 5 shall be determined relative to a spatial coordinate system X, Y, Z. This is done by locating two or more cameras 4 in arbitrary and initially unknown positions and orientations relative to the same coordinate system. The spatial direction to a point 5 is determined by registering its projection 6 through the projection center 7 of the lens unit as shown in figure 1 B. The projection is registered as the image coordinates x, y of the point image relative to a camera fixed coordinate system as illustrated in figure 2. The calculation of the unknown spatial coordinates is based on setting up the equations for the projections for a number of cameras. This calculation may also include determination of the position and orientation of the cameras, as well as including parameters for correction of possible lens distortions. This means that even non-calibrated cameras may be applied. Each additional point that is introduced in the calculation gives three additional unknown coordinates X, Y, Z to be determined, at the same time as $2 \times n$ new observations are included in the calculation (n is the number of camera locations). The calculation requires the magnitude of at least one distance between two points to be known to give correct scale information to the system of equations.

The method of calculation is based on minimizing errors (least squares method), such that redundant information is used. The necessary mathematical foundation is found in H.M. Kamara (Ed.): Non-topographic photogrammetry. Second Edition, 1987, page 37-55.

Generally, if the number of unknown parameters is increased, a similarly increased number of observations as additional points or additional cameras/camera locations is required.

Figure 3 illustrates a system for spatial geometry measurements based on one or multiple cameras 1, 8, a system control unit 9 consisting of data processor 10, camera control unit 11 and light source control unit 12. The system can be attached to different light sources for marking points:

- Reference bar 14 comprising a number of light emitting diodes at known mutual separation distances.
- 5 - Light pen 15, which is a probing tool described in Swedish patent no. 456 454, possibly having exchangeable tools as described in Norwegian patent no. 169 799.
- 10 - Light emitting diodes and/or lasers 16. Light emitting diodes are attached permanently in the measurement field to be imaged from multiple camera locations. Lasers are used to project fixed light spots onto the measurement object. Light emitting diodes / lasers are connected to the system via a connector unit 17.
- 15 - Reflecting points 18 which are illuminated by a lamp 19.
- 20 - Driving and control of the light sources is done by the control unit 12 to ensure optimum signal to noise ratio, and to synchronize to the cameras via the camera control unit 11.
- 25 - The systems data processor 10 is doing the analysis of measurement data from the cameras. The data processing mainly consist of:
 - control of imaging time and exposure time to optimize the signal to noise ratio,
 - 30 - identification of the individual light sources, i.e. which point in the image that corresponds to which light source,
 - 35 - calculation of the spatial direction for each individual light source from the image information,
 - 40 - calculation of spatial coordinates for the probing tool (light pen).
- 45 - The user is communicating with the system via an operator terminal 13.
- 50 - In addition to the observations from the cameras, the method of calculation requires one or more known distances to give the correct scale to the calculated spatial coordinates. This can be achieved by the use of the specially designed reference bar 14, or by measuring points in a known separation distance. The length of the reference bar or the known distances may be typed in by the operator at the terminal 13.
- 55 - The present invention proposes to apply one or more cameras in combination with one or more types of light sources or illuminated reflecting points to achieve high flexibility to solve various measurement problems with respect to
 - the dimension of the measurement volume,

- the accessibility to the measurement volume,
- definition of coordinate systems,
- accuracy requirements,
- available time for measurements,
- frequency of repeated controls,
- combination of different types of cameras and instruments for direction measurements.

The characteristic features of the invention are described in the accompanying patent claims, as well as in the following description of non-limiting examples of use of the invention, with reference to the enclosed drawings.

Figure 4 illustrates the further developed principle for the use of the probing tool "light pen".

Figure 5 illustrates how to establish and measure a network of help reference points.

Figure 6 illustrates measurement of a number of geometrical objects based on a number of help reference points.

Figure 7 illustrates an application based on a transportable reference structure / pallet.

Figure 8 illustrates a permanent measurement station based on a reference structure.

Figures 9 and 10 show examples of use of the method of the invention.

The computation method that is described above and that is related to figure 2, is based on the possibility of seeing the same point from a number of different camera positions. Generally light sources, generated by direct emission from a light emitting diode or indirect as a reflection from a reflecting material or a projected laser spot, can be seen from "one side" only. Optimum accuracy in the computation method is achieved if the directions of observations are uniformly distributed. This is achieved by the light pen.

The light pen 15 that by itself is known from Norwegian patent application 913994, is in this context used differently as only the direction to the touch point of the light pen is to be registered and to be used for coordinate determination. The principle for use of the light pen

is shown in figure 4. The light pen is registered on the sensor as a number of image spots 6 corresponding to the light emitting diodes 5. The direction to the light pen should be related to a touch point 20. This corresponds to an image point 21 on the sensor. As the sensor is registering the image of light sources only, this will be a virtual image spot. The image coordinates of the image point 21 will be calculated from the registered image coordinates for each light source, as well the knowledge of the mutual position of the light sources 5 and the touch point 20 in a probe fixed, local coordinate system. The calculation methods are further described in Norwegian patent application 913994.

If the touch point of the light pen is kept in a fixed position, the light pen itself can be rotated to be aimed towards the different camera positions in question. Hence, this gives the necessary geometry for the computation method. The fact that the light pen has a number of light emitting diodes makes the accuracy in determining the projection of the touch point better than for a single light emitting diode.

Figure 5 illustrates the use of the system to determine the geometry of an object 22. The positions of a number of points or geometrical objects (holes, planes, cylinders etc.), in the figure marked with capital letters A - C, are to be determined with high accuracy relative to the resolution of the cameras, the size of the measurement volume, its accessibility etc. The method consist of distributing a number of help reference points (in the figure marked with lower case letters a - u) all over the measurement volume. These can be light emitting diodes, projected laser spots, reflecting points or marked points that can be touched with the light pen. By registering the projection of these points on the camera sensors for a number of different camera locations, this will give data for calculation of the mutual position of all points, as described above with reference to figure 2. The computation is flexible with respect to:

- the number of cameras or camera locations,
- the number of points observed in each camera location (a minimum number is required, depending on the number of camera parameters to be determined),
- the number of observations for each individual point.

In general the accuracy is improved if the number of observations (points) in each camera location is increased, and if the number of camera locations is increased. A single camera or multiple cameras can be used. If the cameras are not calibrated with respect to the imaging properties of the lens, it is advantageous to have as few different cameras as possible.

If, on the other hand, it is necessary to do the measurements fast, the data acquisition can be made effi-

cient by using multiple, calibrated cameras in fixed locations, and by using as few locations and points as possible.

The relation to an object fixed coordinate system requires some points that are defining the coordinate system by their coordinate values being known along one or more of the coordinate axes, or by doing a best fit of defined values to the calculated positions.

Figure 6 illustrates how to start from a number of points in known positions relative to an object fixed coordinate system and then to measure additional points within or outside the object by the use of two or more cameras. If a network of points is available, as shown by letters a - u, it is possible by the use of only two cameras 1,8 to locate these such that they are seeing not more than the area of interest. At first the position and orientation of the cameras relative to the object fixed coordinate system are determined by registering the projection of the known points a, b, c. The coordinates of these points relative to the coordinate system X, Y are known from a measurement as described above with reference to figure 5. This method gives a quick measurement, having a high accuracy.

An application of this method is illustrated in figure 7 a, b, which as an example may describe a welding station in a production line for car bodies as shown in figure 8 a,b. The under part of the car body is based on a fixture 24, while the side parts of the car body are held in place by fixtures 23. The mount of the car body parts to the fixtures are made by the use of steering pins and clamping mechanisms 27. These are controlling the location of each different component during the welding process, and have to be in the correct location to ensure correct shape of the assembled car body. Control of each individual object is efficiently made by the method described above (figure 6) by having a number of fixed help reference points distributed all over the whole station. An alternate solution is shown in figure 7 a, where the help reference points a - u are attached to a portable jig 24 that can be moved into the station when a measurement is to be made. The location of this jig is in such a case controlled by the main references 25, 26 of the station (e.g. steering pins) that are holding the jig in a fixed position. The positions and orientations of the two cameras 1,8 relative to the object fixed coordinate system are first determined by registering the directions towards the known points a - u. The advantages of this method is that each individual station in the whole production line is based on a single jig with a fixed and well known geometry, such that a unique, accurate geometry is ensured all along the production line. Hence, the error propagation through the production line is kept to a minimum. Furthermore, it will not be necessary to have an extensive network of points in each individual station.

Figure 9 shows another application of the same principle. In this case the reference points are fixedly permanently mounted in a structure 28, while the object

29 to be measured is transported into this structure. As an example this method can be applied in a production line based on transportable jigs for transport of components into the welding stations. Control of these jigs on a regular basis can be done in fixed measurement stations.

Figure 10 shows an example of this, where the object 30 is an aircraft that is brought to a measurement station where the reference points are placed on the floor or in a surrounding fixture.

The system known per se shown in figure 3 must, to cover the methods described above, be extended with respect to the data processor 10, the camera control unit 11 and the light source control unit 12. In this context it is required that these units shall be able to take into account:

- different types and number of cameras,
- different types and number of light sources and help tools,
- different calculation methods depending on the configuration of cameras and light sources that are used and which type of known information (defined coordinate values in a local coordinate system or given distances between points) that should be included in the calculation.

Some examples of applications are described above. These shall be considered as examples only, as a large number of different other objects may be measured by the same methods and the same system. This includes large as well as small objects within automotive, aerospace or other mechanical industry.

Claims

1. A method of determining the position and/or orientation of a number of objects relative to each other, characterized in that the method comprises the steps of:
 - (A) providing at least two cameras;
 - (B) providing a probing tool;
 - (C) providing a network of help reference points comprising new measurement points in the form of active light sources, reflective points or points of measurement using the probing tool, and existing points or geometrical objects whose position can be related to a physical point;
 - (D) determining the positions of elected ones of points in the network relative to each other by using at least one of the cameras positioned at

a plurality of arbitrarily elected places, the position of light sources and light reflective points being registered in the form of their image on a sensor in said camera, and the imaged point being indicated in the form of coordinates related to a camera fixed coordinate system, the position of points or geometric objects the position of which can be related to a physical point being registered by holding said probing tool in contact with the point, and calculating the touch point image on the camera sensor based on the observed images of the probing tool light sources or reflective points, the position of the individual points relative to an arbitrary spatial coordinate system being calculated based on bundle adjustment.

(E) determining the positions and orientations of elected ones of the camera by using the positions of the network points determined in step (D).

(F) determining the position of elected ones of said objects relative to each other based on the positions being determined for said elected ones of the cameras, whereby the position of at least one of the objects is determined by

(i) holding the probing tool in contact with at least one point on the object, and
 (ii) obtaining measurement data from the probing tool using at least two of the cameras whose positions were determined in step (E).

2. The method as in claim 1, characterized in that the probing tool has a touch point and wherein step (F)(i) comprises the step of holding the touch point of the probing tool in contact with the point on the object.

3. The method as in claim 1, characterized in the steps of:

positioning at least one reference bar within a measurement volume containing the objects; and
 obtaining scale information from the reference bar.

4. The method of claim 1, characterized in that at least some of the network points are light sources, and that the step (D) of determining the positions comprises determining the positions of some of the network points light sources.

5. The method of claim 1, characterized in that the position of at least one of the points in the network is

determined using the probing tool.

- 6. The method of claim 1, characterized in that the probing tool has light sources attached thereto.
- 5 7. The method of claim 4, characterized in that the light sources are chosen from active light sources and passive light sources.
- 10 8. The method of claims 7, characterized in that the active light sources are chosen from fixedly mounted light sources, projected light spots, and illuminated reflectors.
- 15 9. The method of claim 1, characterized in that the network includes at least two points having a known mutual separation distance, the two points being used to determine a correct length scale.
- 20 10. The method of claim 1, characterized in the step of:
 determining optical properties of at least one of the cameras based on observed positions of the network points.
- 25 11. The method of claim 1, characterized in that the positions of some of the points in the network define a coordinate system.
- 30 12. The method of claim 11, characterized in that step (F) determines the position of each object relative to the coordinate system.
- 35 13. The method of claim 1, characterized in that the network is established within a volume, and that objects are brought within the volume prior to the step of determining their positions.
- 40 14. The method of claim 1, characterized in that the objects are used to locate and/or hold parts in a station in a production - or manufacturing line.
- 45 15. The method of claim 14, characterized in that the network is established on a moveable object and that the moveable object is moved into the station before performing step (F).
- 50 16. The method of claim 1, characterized in that the network is established on a moveable object, and that the moveable object is moved into each of a plurality of stations in a production line and then performing step (F) in each of the stations.
- 55 17. A method according to claim 1, characterized in that the method operates relative to a defined coordinate system, that a minimum of three of the network points have at least one of their coordinate values known relative to the defined coordinate sys-

tem, such that a minimum of six coordinate values are known and distributed, and such that three values are defined relative to one coordinate axis of the defined coordinate system, two values are defined relative to a second coordinate axis of the defined coordinate system, and one value is defined relative to a third axis of the defined coordinate system, and that the positions and orientations of other points and geometrical objects relative to this defined coordinate system using the known coordinate values.

18. A method as in any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that said objects include:

15 geometrical objects, e.g. planes, lines, holes, cylinders, spheres, and/or combined objects including robot arms and industrial production equipment.

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Fig. 1a. (Prior art)

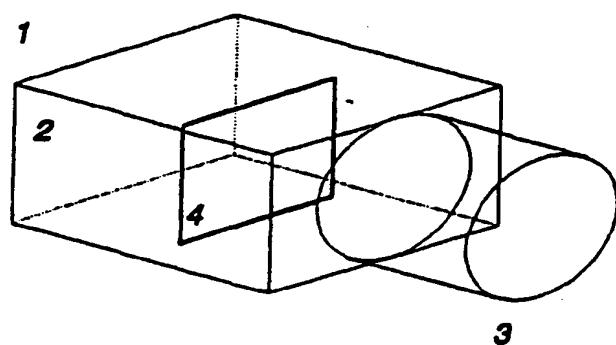


Fig. 1b. (Prior art)

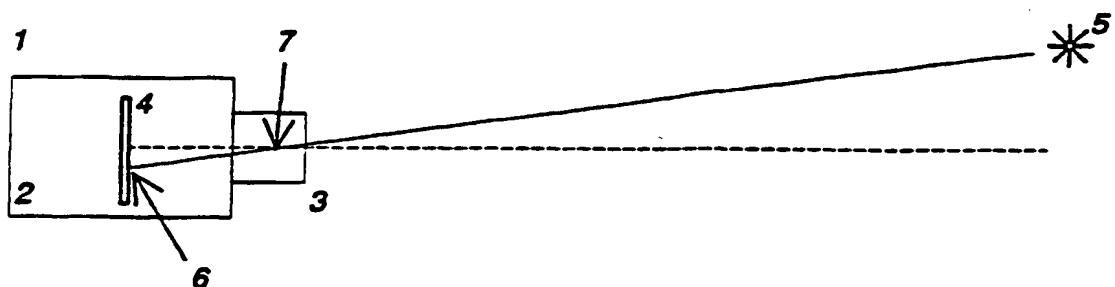


Fig. 2 (Prior art)

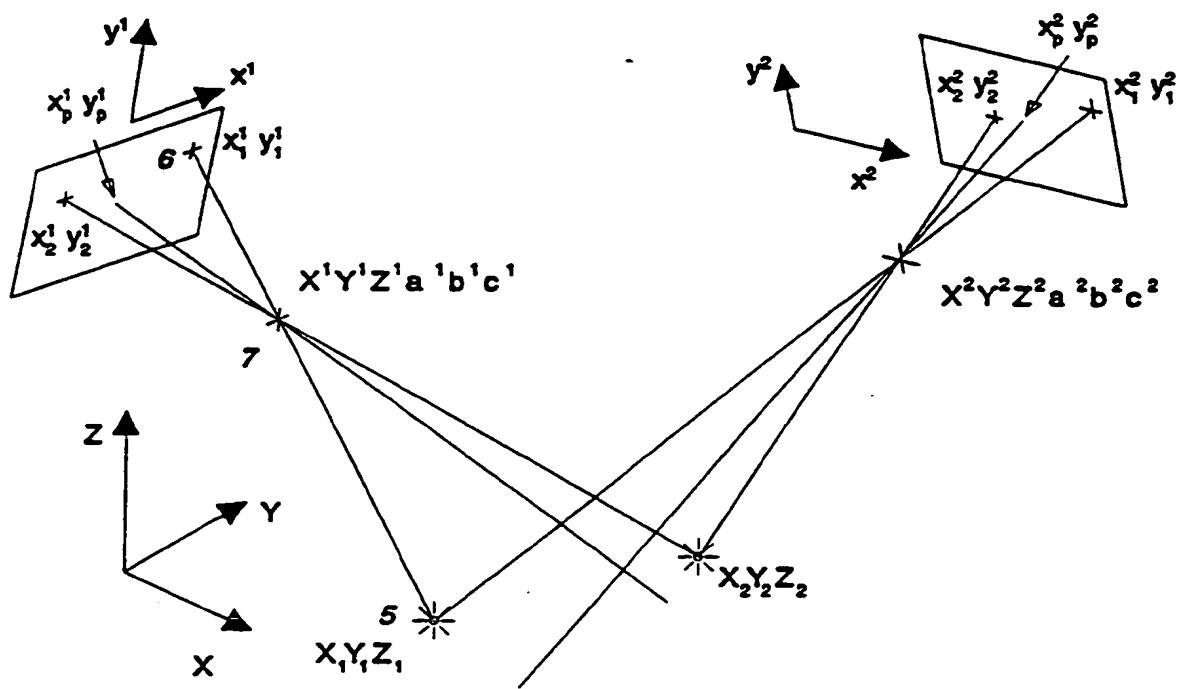


Fig. 3

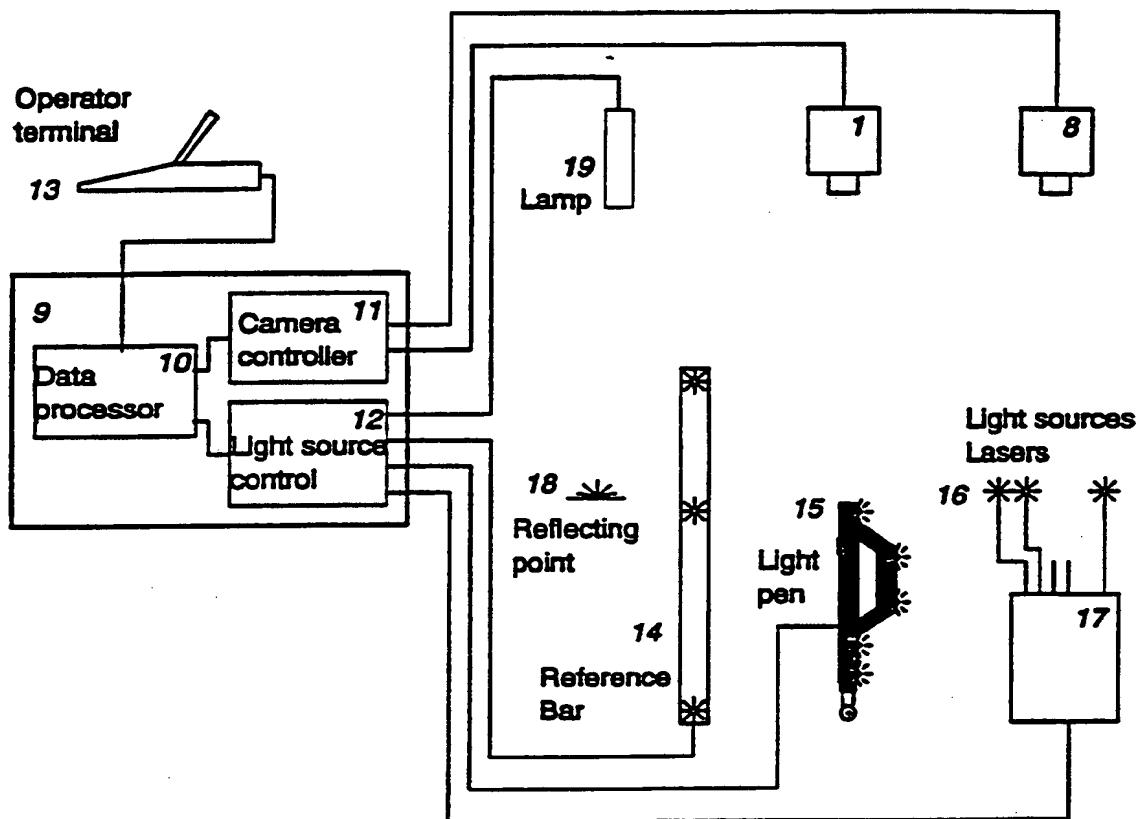


Fig. 4a

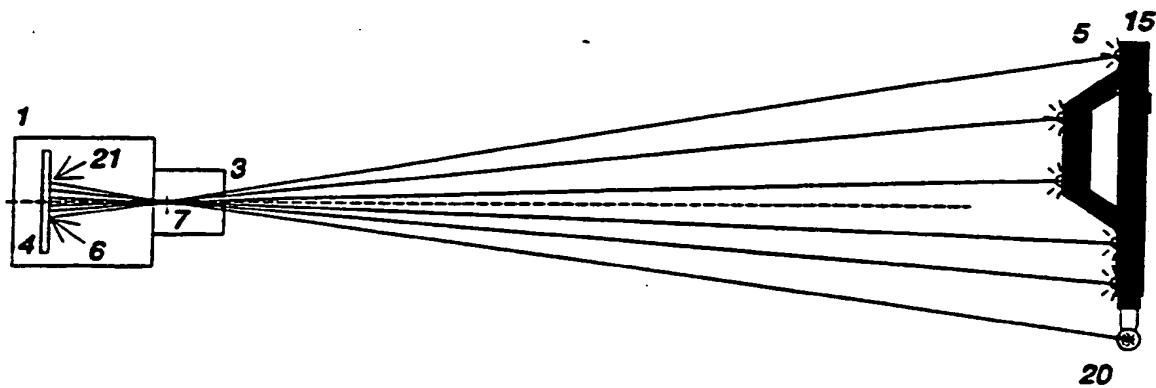


Fig. 4b

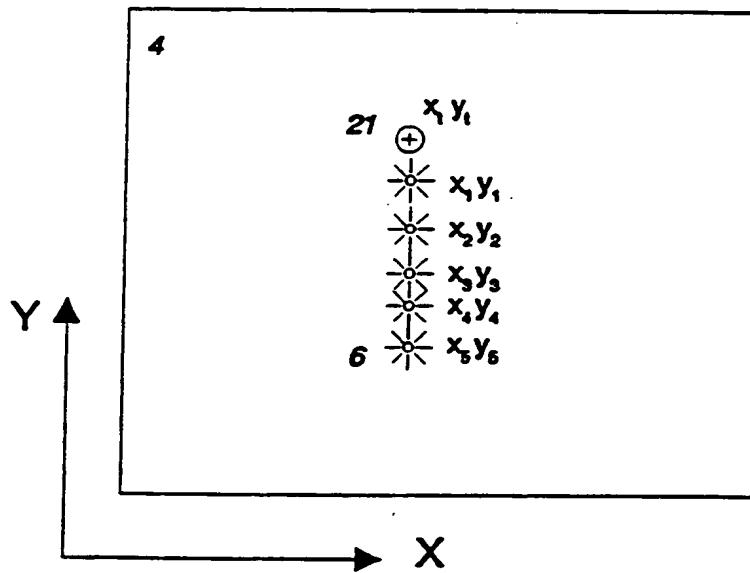


Fig. 5

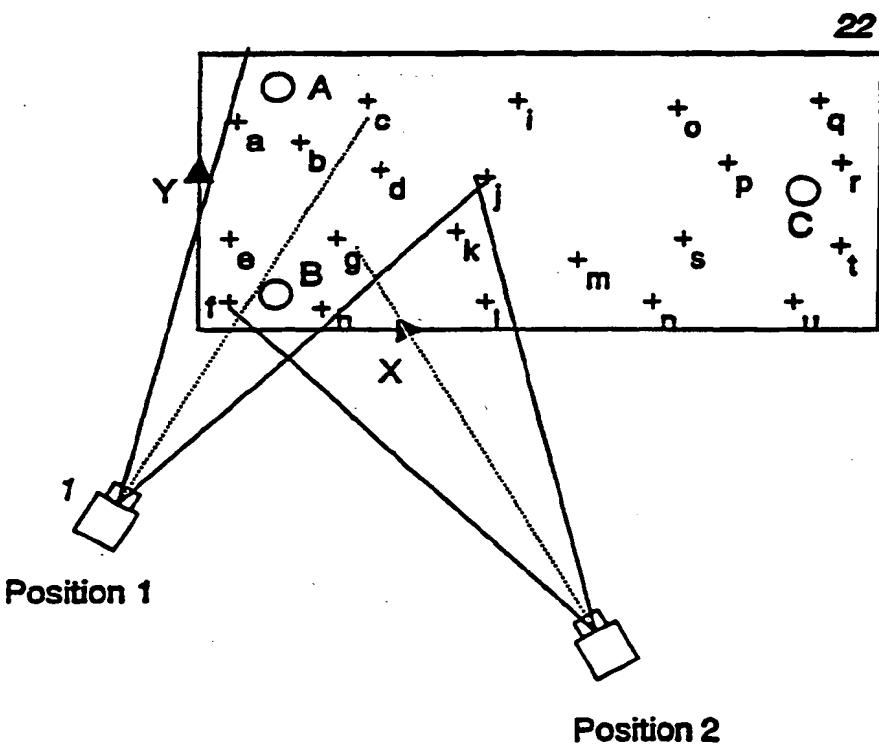


Fig. 6

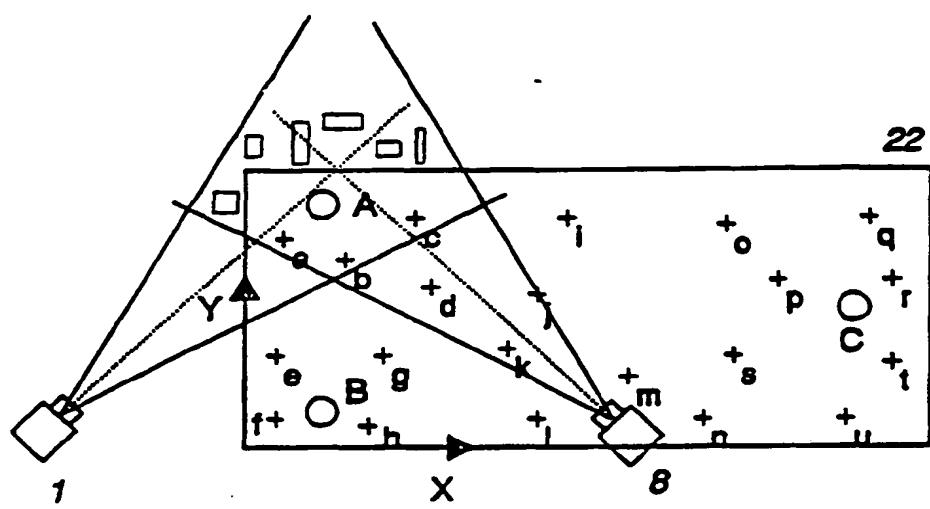


Fig. 7a

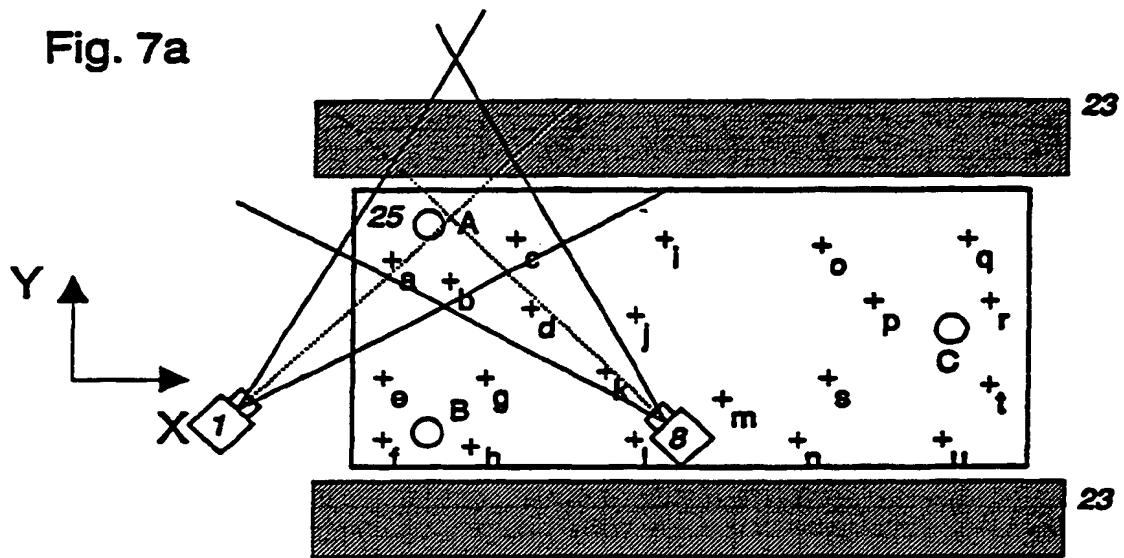


Fig. 7b

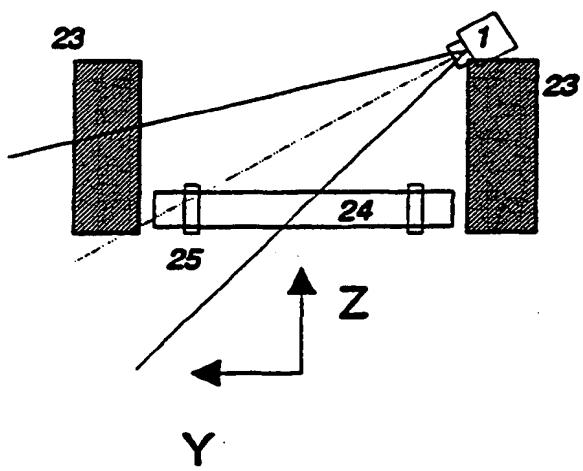


Fig. 8a

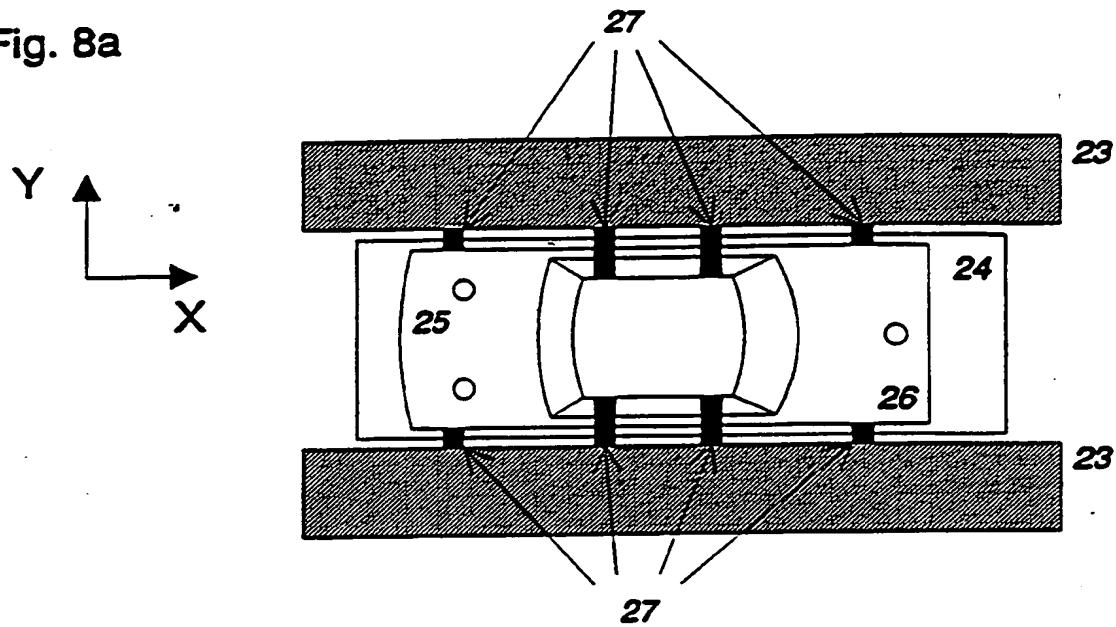


Fig. 8b

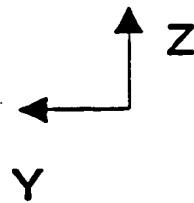
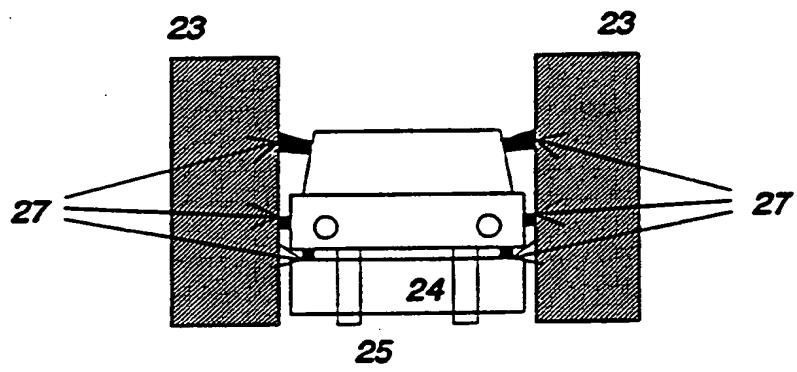


Fig. 9

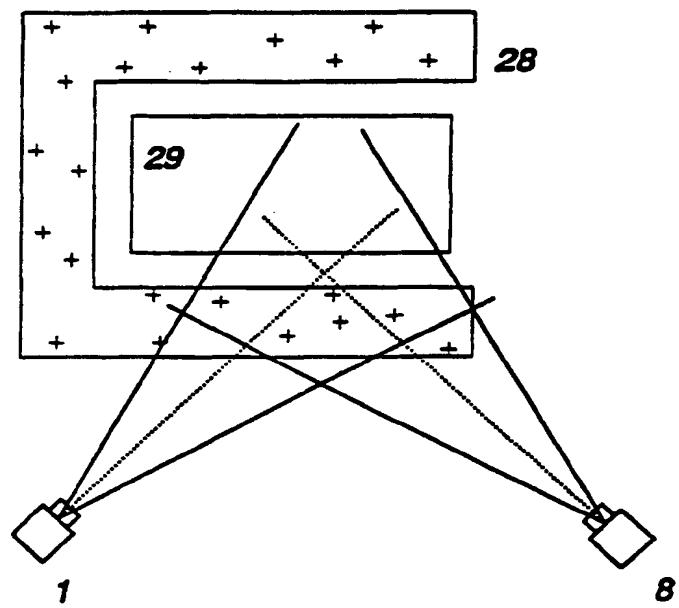
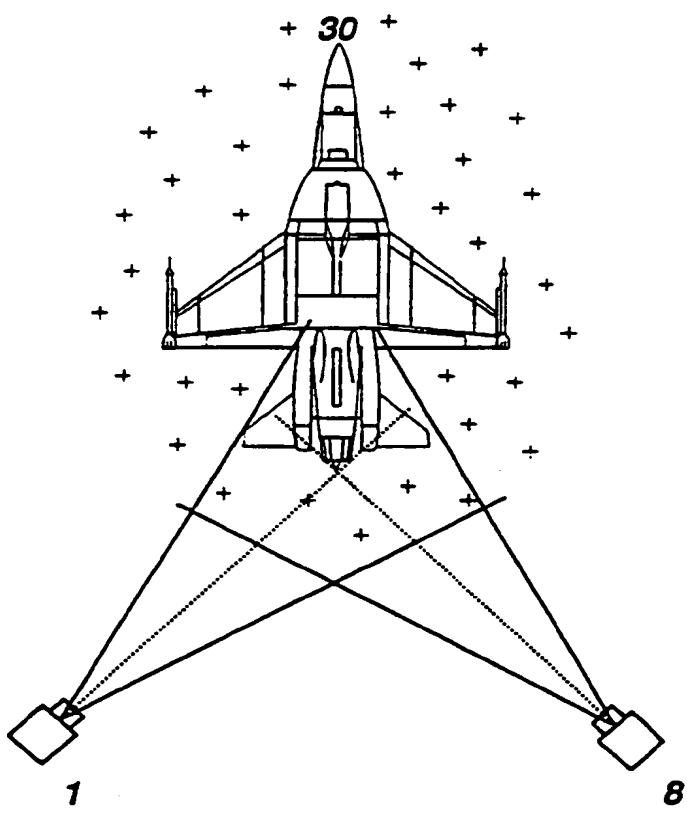


Fig. 10





DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT									
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (INCL.)						
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 8, no. 58 (P-261) [1495], 16 March 1984 & JP 58 208606 A (NIPPON DENSHIN DENWA KOSHA), 5 December 1983, * abstract * ---	1,2,4, 7-9,11, 12	G01B11/24 G01B11/08 G01C15/00						
A	US 4 396 945 A (P. DIMATTEO ET AL) * the whole document * * figures 1-5 * ---	1,4,7-9, 11							
D.A	WO 93 07443 A (METRONOR AS) * the whole document * * figures 4,5 * -----	1,2,6							
TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.)									
G01B G01C G01S									
<p>The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Place of search</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Date of completion of the search</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Examiner</td> </tr> <tr> <td>THE HAGUE</td> <td>26 January 1998</td> <td>Visser, F</td> </tr> </table>				Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	THE HAGUE	26 January 1998	Visser, F
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